(ग) से (ङ) वर्ष 1987 के आरम्भ से ही भारत द्वारा की जाने वाली निलामियों में चाय की कीमतें बढ़ी है । विदेश स्थित नीलामी केन्द्रों में भी इसी प्रवत्ति की पुष्टि हुई है । वर्ष 1988 के दौरान चाय की कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि की तुलना में वर्ष 1989 के दौरान चाय की क़ीमतें लगभग 50% बढ़ी हैं । चाय की कीमतें में हुई वृद्धि को देखते हुए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं ।

(1) सितम्बर, 1989 के अन्तिम सप्ताह से बारी-बारी से होने वाली सार्वजनिक नीलामियों में चाय की सी टी सी किस्म की बिक्री घरेलू क्रेताओं के लिए प्रतिबन्धित कर दी गई है।

(2) घरलू बिक्री के लिए नीलामी से वापसी की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है । इससे घरेलू क्रेताओं के लिए सी टी सी की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होती है ।

(3) उत्पादक विशेष फुटकर दुकानों के जरिए 40 रुपए में जिसमें स्थानीय कर जोड़ें जाते हैं, किफायती डिब्बे सप्लाई करते रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त खुली चाय के व्यापारियों ने 45 रुपए प्रति किग्रा० जिसमें स्थानीय कर जोड़े जाते हैं, की दर पर खुली चाय नागरिक को देना भी आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

(4) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के विशेष सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति समय-समय पर कीमत-स्थिति की पुनरीक्षा करती है ।

(5) प्रमुख चाय उत्पादक कंपनियों ने वर्ष 1990 में बढ़े हुए उत्पादन के लिए कार्य योजनाएं तैयार कर ली हैं ।

Manufacture of milk products by small entrepreneurs

2033. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government are aware that many small dairy technology qualified entrepreneurs have been *dead* nied permission to set Up milk producing units whereas giants like Nestles have been permitted to expand;

(b) whether Government are aware that some years back Nestles had provided know-how and also machinery for Chocolate manufacture to Amul;

(c) whether it is a fact that Nestles were permitted to expand on account of their close association with NDDB, Chairman; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to permit small entrepreneurs to manufacture milk products?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES! WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCES-SING SING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Performanhce of Lok Adalats in States

' 2034. SHRI P. N. SUKUL; Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state;

(a) which are the states where Lok Adalats have been set up;

(b) whether a review of their working has been undertaken so far; and

(c) whether it is proposed to expand the scope of the Lok Adalats and also to set up such Adalats in other States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) Lok Adalats have been organised in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar pradesh, West Bengal and Union territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry,

(b) NO formal all-India review of the working of Lok Adalats has been done. However, as the Lok Adalats are often attended by the Executive Chairman and other officers of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, there is a constant feed-back regarding the functioning and achievements of Lok Adalats being held in various parts of the country.

(c) Efforts to organise Lok Adalats in States where the Legal Aid Programmes have not taken firm roots have met with cosiderable success. Also, the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for a statutory base to the Lok Adalats andnfer any of the powers of a court, on Lok Adalats.

textile Mills run by NTC

2035. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the number of textile mills at present being managed by the National Textiles Corporation Statewise and the number of workers employed in these mills millwise and Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV); At present, National Textiles Corporation is managing 109 nationalised and 15 managed mills. The details of number of mills, statewise, is given below: —

SI. No.	Name of the Union Territory	No. of mills
1	2	3
1	Punjab.	4
2	Rajasthan	4
3	Delhi (U. T.).	1
4	West Bengal.	14
5	Bihar	2
6	Orissa	1
7	Assam....	1
8	Tamil Nadu.	14
9	Pondicherry (U. T.).	2
10	Uttar Pradesh	11
11	Andhra Pradesh	6
12	Karnataka	4
13	Kuala.	5
14	Mahe (U. T.).	1
15	Maharashtra	35
16	Gujarat	12
17	Madhya Pradesh	7
	TOTAL	124

A statement showing the number of employees, mill wise and statewise, is attached. *[See* Appendix CLIII, An nexure No. 85]

Survey of Closed Textile Mills from Viability Point of View

2036. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 307 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th March, 1990 and state;

(a) whether closed textile mills in the country have been surveyed from the point of view of viability; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Nodal Agency has examined the cases of 79 closed mills as on 31-12-89 and has found 22 of those mills to be viable. 39 mill to be non-viable while the viability of